SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Bijon Opera House—The Masoure Mate Businett's Museum—Broadway and 9th et. Blaverly's Both St. Phontos Commercial Drummer, M. Undison Squiree Theatre—The Professor, Matthews, Meteopolitan Concert Holl-Owerst.

It is a fortnight to-day since the President was shot. During these fourteen days his daily condition has been watched by the whole population. For some days after his wounding his life was despaired of; but for at shown a very regular and steady improvement; and now, so far as appears from the affegations of his doctors, there is a good prospect of his recovery. Yesterday the reports continued to be of the same encouraging nature.

The Free Pass System.

The open and uncontradicted charge that free passes over the Central Railroad and its branches were held by every member of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery at Albany, and that one of them, the Hon. ERASTIS BROOKS, Democrat, was specially favored as a deadhead in the Wagner palace cars, might, if report be true, be extended to most of the Legislature, without distinction of party. This fact may serve to explain the peculiarity of

the reports in the BRADLEY-SESSIONS case. Mr. BROOKS reported strongly against Mr. BRADLEY, and made him appear as a selfconfessed felon, for accepting the money he said he had received from Mr. SESSIONS, although he immediately turned it over to Speaker SHARPE. The testimony of BRAD-LEY was thus taken to be good so far as it compromised himself, but it was not esteemed good so far as it affected SESSIONS. This discrimination is remarkable.

If the theory of Mr. FROOKS be worth anything, then it applies with equal force to the recipients of free passes from the railroad company and from the palace car company. For what object are these passes given to members of the Legislature? Does not every member know that he takes a bribe when he accepts free tickets, which have a fixed market value, and for which he has rendered no service, and can render none, except by his vote, his voice, or his influence as a legislator? It will not do to set up the sham that these passes are "complimentary." Attorneys and professional lobbyists are regularly maintained at Albany by these and other corporations to guard their interests, to prevent adverse legislation, and to push friendly legislation when needed.

If Mr. BROOKS and his colleagues and other members of the Legislature took these passes and used them to save the fares they should have paid, they received bribes, and there is no escape for them. The difference between their cases and that they seek to make against BRADLEY is only in the amount of money actually passed, but not in the crime. They lack his merit, because he did not profit by the two thousand dollars which he swore Sessions paid him to vote for DEPEW. They made use of their bribes, and he turned his over to the Speaker.

This mode of bribery has become as common as it is disgrazeful, both to the corporations that give and the persons that receive. It is the entering wedge of larger corruption, and is too common in most of the great States. Governors, legislators. Judges, and other officials, State and of the mass of the British nation. national, have been, and continue to be, the beneficiaries of a system which strikes at the root of public morality, and which has

degraded and debauched the public service. It is notorious that Senators, Representatives, members of the Cabinet, Judges, and many others in official life, constantly use free passes, which are bestowed on them by different corporations. Any member of Congress can obtain a pass over the Pacific roads by merely asking for it through the retained lobbyist of the companies, who is stationed at Washington with a large salary. Every such application is filed, and every pass is registered as a voucher from the recipient for loyalty to the giver. The wallets of Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington, as of Judges here in New York and elsewhere, are also stuffed with passes from rathroads, from express companies, and from other corporations that are often suitors before them; and these passes are freely used, and without the least sense of shame at this open prostitution of the highest

judicial trust. As a necessary result of this atroclous system, loose morals, venality, lobbery, thieving, and corrupt combinations have become so familiar as to attract but little serious thought. We believe the nature of the reports in the Bradley-Sessions-Central-Railroad bribery case has not been expounded in any other daily journal of this city except THE SUN.

Progress of the Gladstone Land Bill.

All those clauses of the Land bill which aim at the enactment of the reforms collectively described as the "Three Fs." have now been considered in committee, and the passing of the measure by the House of Commons will not be long deferred. It seems a proper moment to sum up the changes which the bill has undergone, and to inquire how far its prospects of ultimate success have been affected.

So far as the bill controls the relation of landlords to tenants, it will go to the upper House substantially unchanged by the prolonged debates and multiplied divisions of the past two months. By a conciliatory spirit attested by repeated concessions in unimportant details, Mr. Gladstone has so far allayed the apprehensions and modified the aggressive attitude of the Conservatives, that their leader in the Commons, Sir STAF-FORD NORTHCOTE, has on more than one occasion defended the Government against the attacks of Land League members. On the other hand, the Premier has shown himself so steadfast and consistent in maintaining the vital principles of the bill, that Mr. PARNELL'S parliamentary adherents, who now number less than thirty, were constrained to support him in the one dangerous crisis to which he has been exposed. We refer, of course, to the HENFAGE amendment, which directed the Land Commission to recognize and appraise the landlords' interest in improvements, and which, by entailing endless liti-

gation and delay, would have proved fatal

the Parnell faction at that juncture voted

have rendered it extremely doubtful whether

the old Whig element of Mr. GLADSTONE'S

party will again have the courage to rebel

against their leader. Their defection has

been denounced in the most indignant terms

it is affiliated to hold to a strict account those Whig members of Parliament who were near wrecking the party. The concesthe land-owning interest are, as we have said, insignificant. Among them may be cited a change in the sliding scale of compensation for disturbance, and a lowering of which this claim is not to be allowed.

As we pointed out when the first draft of the bill was published, the effectiveness of the measure will mainly depend on the composition of the Land Commission, which is intrusted with large discretionary powers, and which acts as a court of appeal in all disputes arising between landlord and tenant. There were some apprehensions least ten days the successive bulletins have | that this tribunal might be organized in the interest of the handlords, and we cannot doubt that its authority would have been seriously impaired by even a suspleion to that effect. If we may trust the report now telegraphed, great pains have been taken to satisfy the reasonable demands of all classes in the selection of the judges who will compose the Commission. One of these, we are told, is to be Lord Monck, formerly Governor-General of Canada, and who has had precisely the kind of experience desired in the discharge of his functions on the Irish Church Fund Commission. The second of the three Commissioners will probably be Mr. Justice BARRY, who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the intricate system of Irish land tenure, while the third will be, it is said, Mr. SHAW, well known in and out of Parliament for his advocacy of home rule and the scheme of land reform prounder the compendious title of the "Three Fs." Mr. Shaw can certainly be trusted to fight the battles of the Irish tenant, and the | insted Larman and Miller does not reother two members of the Commission may be expected to carry out in a faithful spirit Mr. GLADSTONE'S liberal intentions.

The clauses of the bill which still remain to be considered in committee, if we except those which are merely explanatory, are concerned with the provisions for encouragemigration, and for the reclamation of waste lands. No serious obstacles will probably be encountered by this portion of the project. It is true that Mr. PARNELL and his coadjutors are hostile to the scheme of emigration, but this is the feature of the measure as to which Conservatives and Liberals are most heartly agreed. As regards the advance of three-fourths of the purchase money to occupants in order to enable them to become owners of their holdings, this plan is strenuously advocated by the Duke of ARGYLL, who, it will be remembered, seceded from the Cabinet because he could not reconcile with his notions of political economy the doctrines embodied in the three Fs, the principles, namely, of fixed tenure, arbitrated rents, and perfect liberty on the part of a tenant to dispose of his interest. In the way of extending aid to peasant proprietors, the Duke of ARGYLL would go much further than Mr. GLADSTONE.

Of course the Conservatives have a very large majority in the upper House, and they can deal as they please with Mr. GLAD-STONE'S measure. We know, too, from intimations which he has let fall more than once, that Lord Salisbury is disposed to deal boldly and sharply with the new Land bill. But it grows more and more uncertain whether his party can be prevailed upon to cooperate with him in relacting, or even in seriously mutilating by amendments, a plan of reform which has so long taxed the time and energy of Parliament, and which seems upon the whole to meet with the approval

Civil Service Reformers.

Doubtless our civil service reformers by profession would be delighted if they could proposed in one of his constitutions after the overthrow of the Directory. According to this scheme, Napoleon was to become a sort of Grand Functionary with an enormous salary and without any power, legislative or executive, except that of appointing all officers, civil and military; while others were to make the laws and to conduct the Government of the country with the officials thus appointed. That was one mode of separating patronage from the executive department and of making its distribution a distinct function without any other authority. NaPoleon, however, would not have it. He said he did not wish to become "a fattened hog on a salary of some millions."

This objection is the very last that would occur to the Republicans who are now devoting themselves to the work of reform, so-called, in this country; by which they mean reforming out of office every incumbent suspected of being a Stalwart, and reforming into office every possible Half Breed. They rejoiced with exceeding joy when Gen. ARTHUR was rudely dismissed as Col'ector of this port, upon charges manufactured to order; and they lavished praise upon Gen. MERRITT, when he was chosen for that responsible place. Indeed, they could find no equal to Gen. MERRITT. He required competitive examinations, and invented other machinery, which put him in the foremost rank of living statesmen. He was held up as an example for imitation until he was suddenly jerked out of the Collectorship, without a word of notice, and with a commission having two years to run; and when that was done, his recent admirers could not find words suftelently strong to express their approval of he appointment of his successor.

Upon being asked his opinion of the policy at Washington, Judge Robertson made no concealment. "I interpret the nominations of President Garffeld," he boldly said, "as an indication that he intends to reward the mea who made possible his nomination at Chicago." Of course our consistent reformers of the civil service applaud this declaration, and zealously support the Collector in retaining his seat as a Senator at Albany while using the power of the Collectorship for the defeat of Mr. Conk-LING, whom they honor with their special detestation. There is no hypocrite like a reformer of the civil service.

Who are the Bolters ? The Republicans in the Logislature have a committee in the Senate and a committee in the Assembly whose chief business is to summon caucuses of the party. The appointment of such committees is according to usages which have prevailed ever since the party was organized. There has never been any dispute on the point that one of to the practical efficiency of the law. Had the most important duties of these committees is to join in calling a caucus of the with the opposition, it would seem that the Republican members for nominating candi-Cabinet must have withdrawn the Land bill dates when any officers are to be chosen by the Legislature.

or gone out of office. Subsequent events Last January, when a Senator in Congress was to be chosen in the place of Mr. KERNAN, the Republican caucus committee of the Assembly asked the caucus committee of the Senate to join in appointing a by the mass of the Ministerialists, and the cascus to nominate a candidate for Sepator. Liberal Association of Birmingham has ad- After many evasions, the Senate committee monished the numerous societies with which | refused to unite in a call. One of the main

reasons why that committee refused to act in obedience to party custom was that the majority of the committee were Half Breeds, sions voluntarily made by the Ministry to and hostile to Mr. CONKLING, while on the other hand the majority of the Assembly committee were Stalwarts, and friendly to Mr. CONELING. It was not disputed that the course of the Senate committee was apthe limit in respect of rental paid above proved by the great body of the Half Breeds

in the Legislature. Failing to get a regular call for a caucus, some Stalwart members resorted to the extraordinary expedient of procuring the individual signatures of a portion of the Senators and Assemblymen to a call for a canons. In pursuance of this irregular proceeding a meeting was held, and Mr. PLATT was nominated for Senator, and was subse-

quently elected. According to the common law of party discipline, the conduct of the Half Breeds in January placed them in the attitude of bolters from the ordinary and regular usages of political organizations in matters of that sort. The fact that they afterward saw fit to go into the meeting that nominated PLATT does not relieve them from the charge of being bolters, because the meeting itself was irregular in its inception, and was bregular all the way through.

When CONRLING and PLATT resigned from the Senate the Stalwarts in the Logislature ngain endeavored to have a caucus called by the two committees for nominating the successors of the Senators. But again the Half Breeds would not allow their Senate committee to join in the call, and thus for the second time in this session the Half Breeds put themselves in the position of belters from the long-established usages of jected by the late Mr. Burr and launched the party. And there they have stood ever since the Senatorial contest commenced in May. The Half Breed conference that nomlieve that wing of the party from the attitude of bolters, because the conference contained no element of regularity, but was a mere conclave of bolters.

In view of these facts there is no question that so far as party orthodoxy is concerned, the Stalwarts are the regular wing of the ing peasant proprietorship, for assisting | party in this State, and entitled to recognition and allegiance as such.

> Same of the Administration journals speak of Mr. Firt.p's subscription as the Mrs. Gan-FIELD fund; others as simply the GARFIELD

> Just at the time when our Fourth of July celebrations drag, the sister republic of France ommemorating her new national day, the 14th of July, with splendid fervor. Certainly the comparison is not in our favor, when we read with what universal enthusiasm and with what hearty joy all France took part in the people's holiday this year se well as last. Why it is that the Fourth of July has come to be with us chiefly a day of private leisure, when the Fourteenth of July in France is one of resplendent public demonstrations, may be explained in different ways; but the moment an explanation is necessary, the case is surrendered. A really public celebration must be spontaneous; it cannot be produced by exhortations to take part in it as a matter of duty. It must be seized with eagerness as a privilege, or the zest of it is gone. As a fact, we find our people leaving their homes on the Fourth for Coney Island, or for a visit to the country, or for fishing excursions, or at least employing the day in base ball matches, or in some sort of diversion which, though perfectly good in its way, has no special reference to the Declaration of Independence, nor to any sort of patriotic ceremonies. The eys, to be sure, keep up a racket of erackers and guns, largely through enjoyment of the noise, and somewhat because it is a sport forbidden in the streets all the rest of the year. It will perhaps be suggested that the enthusiasm of the French celebration is due to its novelty. Of course this assertion cannot be disproved until after the lapse of time has given some evidence on the subject; in any case it does not alter the fact regarding our Fourth of July.

A few glimpses of the comet through arry out the plan which the Abbe Stryes | breaks in the clouds this week have shown that it is fading very rapidly. The head, which a few weeks ago rivalled Capella and other first magnitude stars in brightness, is now faint and inconspicuous, and the tail can be traced only a little way from the nucleus. It has failed to split in two, as it promised to do last week, and soon the great comet of 1881 will be visible only from the observatories. The head of this comet has exhibited extraordinary evidences of disturbance, and at its brightest it was as brilliant as that of the famous comet of 1858, which had a tail many times larger. The astronomers have been very busy with the comet, and new theories, which may approximate closer than the old ones to the truth, will probably be the result; but it does not appear that the great mystery of the constitution of comets has been solved.

> To-day the best race horses in America will appear at the post in Saratoga to inaugurate the double meeting which is announced to continue, unremittingly, during the next eight weeks. The event on the opening day, as usual, will be the race for the Travers Stakes, one mile and three-quarters, for three-year-olds. Dwygg Brothers' colt Hindoo can be safely reiled upon to capture the plate and money. In all his races this year he has not been called upon to show what he can really do, and unless he meets a competitor that will push him to his utmost, his possible rate of speed as a threeyear-old will remain an unknown quantity. In like manner the Alabama Stakes, for threeyear-old fillies, to be run for next Tuesday, can be set down to the credit of Mr. CHARLES REED'S Thora, the fast daughter of Longfellow and Susan Ann. In the numerous other stake and purse races which make up the long summer programme, some of the fresh racing stock. which has been held in comparative reserve for this great arena of horsemen, may come to the front in a manner that will greatly disturb Eastern racing talent. More than three hundred race horses are reported on the ground ready to take part in the contests. What a contrast to the time when John Monnisser started the successful meetings at the Springs by marching a score or so of jockeys in colors on their horses past the great actels on the morn-

The Sprague Estate-fies. Butler Organ zing a Syndicate.

From the Hartford Times. The existing situation of the case of the great rucue estate in Rhode Island and its creditors is some nat carious, and not destitute of public interest. The legal case made by the creditors to secure the removal of Zechariah Chaice, the trustee, on the ground that he is wastefully using up the estate and curreding himself, he s not yet been disposed of. Last Saturday the case of the Stafford National Bank agt. Amask and William Spracus and Zechariah Chafee was argued before Judge Nathanic Shipman to this city upon a dematror fleet by the respondents. The main question discussed was whether it was proper in the United States Courts to write a petition of reclosure and a request to have the trust deed from the Straumes to Chaine set aside as fraudulent and word. the Judge reserved his decision. Mesers Halsey and Micks argued the case for the petitioner, and Mr. Perains for the feapondon! One curious development of this case which we have not seen in print is the fact that form Buller have called a syndrome, and fiftee to have forced a manufact, and fiftee to have forced as in the dedicate and call the projects. If the creditors agree to this it will be carried out. Mr. charles has advantage to each all the multi-in Weine, coming originally about \$1.000.000, at another July 27.

Sir Cyrus W. Field's Misdirected Iffort.

From the Spirit of the problems, The New York Chamber of Commerce is left maridionious plight in view of the descatch sent last week by its Secretary to Postmaster-General James, an-nouncing that that organization had decided to present Mrs. Garneld with \$250,000. Cyrus W. Field has been belographing and writing appeals all over the country for help in making up the sum which New Yorkers were reported ready to tender. Widows and children are sending their mites for the man who gets a salary of MOSCOW RESPING FESTIVAL

How the Old City of the Caure Celebrated the

weary year since the two capitals of the Czar have known a real holiday. Terrorism and militarism, panie, fear of revolution, mourning, and despair have been their continuous lot. But human nature cannot always endure such a state of things. Joy is as necessary to the mind as air to the body. But what can be more and than the spectacle of the Russian people nowadays attempting a festival? A few years ago there died in this city the great poet of modern Russia, Nekrasoff, "the poet of the national sorrows;" and all free-thinking Russia assembled at the grave of this man, who had written," There are years, and there are conturies, when there can be nothing so beautiful and dear as the crown of thorns." They assembled to glorify that grown of thorns, which as yet is sure to adorn the head of every Russian gentus and every coursesous Russian patriot. They expressed their earnest hopes for the future of a country which can bring forth such sons as this dead poet. They departed, pledging each other mutual help. Last year we lost another poet, Dostoevsky.

the poet of the offended and oppressed peo-

ple," and again the friends of liberty from all

over Russia hastened to his grave, in order to

celebrate, as they said, "the triumph of life." Indeed, the life of Dostoevsky was a great triumph. Banished to Siberia for life by Czar choins, he was liberated and honored by Czar Alexander. While in chains and working in the underground mines, he triumphed over Siberian horrors, proclaiming: "Now I am surer than ever that the Russians are able to live a free life." He triumphed over worldly distinctions, for his name became known and beloved above any of the rich, tilled, and powerful. The burial procession in honor of Dostewsky was the most spiendid ever witnessed here. It was a triumph of the literary classes over the ruling class so of Russia.

Last year Moscow, the ancient capital of the Czars, had its festival. It was the semi-centennial anniversary of the death of Pinshkin, the greatest of Russian poets. In mighty and harmonious verses Fushkin prayed that the darkness might be removed from Russia, and that the sam of truth and freedom might rise upon her horizon." And when the darkness seemed to be thickest, and the horizon gloomiest, the liberal and free-thinking Russians met forgether in order to assure a down-trodden people that the sun sung of by Pushkin would yet rise. Recently Moscow has had a second festival arranged, this time in honor of a living great man, who is fur from being looked upon with favor by the Czar's Government. Dr. Pirogoff lived for fifteen years in a remote place in voluntary banishment. But on these case on of the fifter the anniversary of his entrance upon a public career, his grateful country remembered him, and he was requested to return to his native city of Moscow. There, in the spacious hall of the University, the famous surgeon, teacher, and phismthropiat received the heartlest congratuations of his countrymen and of foreign men of science. Near Dr. Pirogoff sat Governor-General Dolgorouky, the Mayor of Moscow, and the Roctor of the University. The festival was opened by the reading of a despatch from the Crar, who gratefully recalled the great services of the Doctor during the Crimsan war, and congratulated him on his publice. The Grand Duchesses Alexandra Josephovna and Canberine. Mismooron, once his patients, wrote to lim: May God save you for the sake of humanity and science. There were over one hundred and thirty delegations, representing all the Russian universi surer than ever that the Russians are able to live a free life." He triumphed over worldly distinctions, for his name became known and

answer to the congratulations, speeches, and verses—there were Latin verses, too—the Doctor said that he regarded the freedom of his native city of Moscow as the highest possible said that now sciences, morals, and polities and advanced. As to the present political troubles, the Doctor said: "In nature we sometimes see hurricanes and cyclones; but do they change the laws of nature? My country will survive er present troubles, and a bright and glorious

future is surely hers. Light.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is gratfying to learn that the rind which cribs the quoti of entibility alletted to Cyrns W. Field has been pierced. reach with the graces of beneficence, however, is un

Meiting charity and the nobleness of giving are not adorned when he uses them to defend his farce of main ng the President's family beneficiaries.

The original corresponds so had that rothing can mar features of the performance; but injecting his hom-into the finish of the first act is grate-que shough, for these it help his see that he has cound a following, tis incredible that any one man should absorb the risting a woole normic and the Passion Play for want of Abbey did not withdraw the Passion Play for want or formers, but out or deference to the public taste. efforthers, but not all descence to the public tasse, but Mr. First taxe the light? He multerings he has heard are but prepositions, he shows well came when he attempts to consummate affectly, and place only when the President religies

tectore a me sign of the test the some char-fie same riving might be technic to some char-cid as a fund to stimulate some one to resolve the and discourse of that it symmetry compound a the New York Legislature, which so the has a laysis, and its is believildering to the putting as we raveiling circus to a roving band of Apacies. would be

Essuz. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This terning July 13) a lady purchased a ticket at the office, the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Hailroad. Nen, for Ridgewood. She had three small children with her; the eldest did not appear to be more than 4 years of age, and the youngest was a bely in arms. She got on board the wrong train by mistake. She save the names of the stations were not called out. When the train had passed through the tunnel and started upon the track known as the Boonton Branch the conductor came for her ticket and told her that she was on the wrone and. He stopped the train on an ombalance: twenty lock bath, at the end of which is an open-work bridge, and to the indignation of the passengers, but the lady and her helpless children off and went on. Confuring the helpless children off and went on. Confuring the helpless children off and went on. Confuring the helpless of the first section were in miniment thanks; and the laws of the lady and her children were in miniment danger. She almost fainted from extreme previousness and excitationed and, but for a how who happened to passe and excitationed and, but for a how who happened to passe the section of the confuring training the children of the first conductor deserves to lose his position for instruction. The conductor deserves to lose his position for instruction. The conductor deserves to lose his position for instructions. The first is name to Mrs. Middistan. She is a resident of Holoken, where for his band is well known. track known as the Boonton Branch the conducto

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As it is almost definitely agreed upon by the devernors of ill various States and Territories that we shall have a n ional day of thanksgiving to commemorate the escapof the Provident from death I would surgice that they make the day the first Moodae in Againt. Let all our betterness and houses of business close at this Schrick and for the state of the first morning following treating right repen on the Treative morning following, these giving the operations, else, and

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: " Philologist" is undoubtedly on the right track concerning to etymology and original meaning of the word " statwart It is a commente word from the ferman "stabl" stac-and "wart" grandian, warden. The liberal interpre-table, therefore, is the warden of the skeel, or of the armor to complication a strong terriess man. Website and Workester are decadedly wrong in this case, it no absent.

The Irish Brigade.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would like to know how it is that the Irish Brigade Officers Association has mental its head that never were in the Brigade. It summs to me there are enough citlers privates to take charge or the Irish Brigade Association without going contained to large in men or other regists to find the Charge. I hope these gradement will see also position they are placed in and step down.

A VEIRMAN OF THE ISSUE BRIGADER,

Strong's "Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature "has been issued by the Harpers." It is a book of 1.112 pages, and sustains the reputation of the work for theroughness of scholarship and compre-hensiveness of detail. The statement in the preface that it is superior to every other work of the kind, and that it \$50,000 a year, and this whole spectacle of begging for the Fresident of the United States is unseemly. If the President recovers he will have a difficult and somewhat in a necessity in the library of every biblical and ungracious duty to perform in refusing this guest memory. is a necessity in the library of every biblical and theoMARRIAGE INSURANCE.

Prestume Paid on Matrhmony- How It ST. PETERSBURG, June 20 .- It is many a LEBANON, Pa., July 14 .- Marriage insurance is personing an contagious in Pennsylvahia and adjoining States as death-bed insurance, there is likely to be as much criticism of it. In some counties the Judges refuse to grant charters to the marriage insurance companies, but the parties who are refused apply in a neighboring juris Metion and are successful, They readily procure a charter or license to go into the business of guaranteeing single young

men and women one thousand dollars, more or less, when they marry, Soliciting agents find it very plain sailing in the country districts, and do considerable business among young women by assuring them that young men sooking wives invariably select a young woman who has had sufficient business tact and judgment about her to get herself insured in time. The consequence is that the young women pay over their hard earned dollars and then revel in the hope that very soon a young man will come along hunting a wife; that he will select her; that she will get \$1,000 soon after her wedding day from the company. and that little fortune will be so very handy to have in the house to buy a parlor and bedroom set, carpets, a horse, a few cows, and many odds and ends to start married life with.

set, carpets, a horse, a few cows, and many odds and ends to start married life with.

These concorns, more properly, should be called guarantee companies. They only do business with unmarried people. No capital is required to siart a company more than is necessary to pay for a charter, furnish an office, pay for the printing of a lot of blanks, circulars, and letter heads, and start out a lot of agents. A few hundred dollars is sufficient, Agents scour the country, scatter the splendidly worded circulars broadcast, and in a few months, Lo00 young people have joined Class A, and paid \$4 each to become participating members. Some companies do not charge as much. Out of this \$4,000 build in, the agents receive their very large percentage for commissions, say \$1,000, and the balance goes to the directors. Whenever any one member of Class A is married, he or she sends in the certificate of marring, duly witnessed by the local agent, and the company at once proceeds to collect \$1 from each of the 999 other members of that class. They promotify respond, and the directors, after deducting 20 per cent, of the \$999 so collected, send the balance to the member who is married. The company is accepted to do this if it is governed by honest principles of business. Hence the directors receive nearly \$200 from every members who marries, as their charge for collecting the assessments, so their charge for collecting the assessments, so the company charges but 5 per cent. The person marrying drops out of the class, and as fast as marriage occur, new members are substituted to keep the class of 1,000 full. Some successful companies have three full classes going. Children 13 years of age are received as members and assessed so much. The young real substituted to keep the class of the other with the same as the old line life companies have at the same as the old line life companies have at the same as the old line life companies have at the same as the old line life companies have at the same as the old life life control of the pro These concerns, more properly, should be

to see Paris.

A young woman of Lebigh County was compelled to withdraw from her class membership because, she said, she had 10d assessments in two months, and to pay \$1 for each was a tax heavier than she could bear. "Why, it seems to me," said she, "that all the members of our class were getting married at once. My father refused to help me any further, so I was compelled to drop out of the class after I had paid eighty-three dollars."

An industrious young mechanic working in An industrious young mechanic, working in the shops in this borough, joined a company sixteen months ago. Three months ago he was married, and yesterday he received \$900, which

sixteen menths age. Three months age he was married, and yesterday he received \$950, which he is using to improve his home. He said:

"I am about \$750 ahead of the investment, and I consider myself lucky. It's all right for a young man to go in. If his girl goes back on him, he can very easily get another, and he will do so rather than continue to pay the heavy drain of assessments. But a modest young woman can't go courting and choose a husband as a man can a wife. If she has a fall out with her intended, or he deserts her, she has get to wait until another man offers."

A gentleman who is largely interested in the business made this statement: The business is perfectly legitimate. A thousand unmarried record agree to pay \$1 to each member of the class as soon as they are married. We simply do the organizing and collecting and charge a small percentage for it. No had results are at all likely to happen, as in the wild-cat deathbed insurance, so-called. Some companies have it so arranged that if persons do not get married in a certain number of years they will be entitled to quite a nice sum in time, which the company will pay. There may be some companies that may have been imposed upon as we hear of and which you say you also have heard about, but nearly all the companies are very strict and do not take people without any character or who have ne respect for the marriage yow. The companies here. without any character or who have no respect or the marriage vow. The companies herefor the marriage vow. The companiabouts are all honest and trustworthy."

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Walting Four Years for the Court's Action-

Mr. Justice Miller on the Stuntton. Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Justice Miller have just finished the business of their circuits in the South and West respectively. The Chief Justice will spend a short time at his native place in Connecticut, and Justice Miller wil recreate at Block Island. The Supreme Court is over three years behind on its calendar. Mr. ex-Justice Strong has published recently an able argument in favor of the establishment of intermediary courts with appellate jurisdiction. There has been before Congress for some years bill providing for new courts of the above

a bill providing for new courts of the above character. A Sun reporter, in conversation with Mr. Justice Miller, inquired of him the probable fate of this bill.

"The trouble is," said the Justice, "the bill has been defeated, or rather non-acted upon, on purely political grounds. We need more Judges. The business of the Supreme Court of the United States has grown enormously. It is unwisidly while the court remgins as at present the United States has grown enormously. It is unwisidly while the court remains as at present constituted. The close elections of recent years have delayed action on the bill, because both parties have desired to fill the Judgeships thus to be created. Under the present state of things four years is likely to clapse before a litigant to be created. Under the present state of things four years is likely to chapse before a intigant hears anything concerning his case after it is entered on the calendar. It is this woful state of business that leads me to think Congress will give us the new law, and thus free us of our burdens. We have worked hard. Since the adjournment of court two months ago we have had our to our circuits.

From equally high authority it is understood the court favors an extension of parisdiction to the United States courts in the Territor es and to the District of Columbia, so that thay an lispose of business which is now taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Offford, who has recently had his foot amputated because of gangrene, it is thought will soom tender his resignation. Judge Clifford injured his foot while fishing, a year or so ago. He suffered severely from it while sitting on the bench. His brain troubles recently and low state of vitality have resulted in a gangrenous state of the system.

Mr. Justice Hunt suffers from paralysis, which is fathat to his future usefulness. In eighteen months he will have arrived at that age which entitles him to resign with full pay. Were the time not so near he would tender his resignation at once.

A Funny Old Story.

Tom Marshall was engaged in the trial of a se in the me mer of Kennesky. Which a necession of the size stra, it him as so bud that he rose and small. There never was such a rolling as that since Pontius flate prended on the train of therein. "Mr. Ciera," responded the Judge, "fine Mr. Marsh, in "Mr. Cera, responded the Judge, "fine Mr. Marsh, if the for contempt of court,"

Contess, your Hainer," continued from, "that what said was a little hard on Fourier Plate, but it is the first time in the instory of Koutinesy unissendence that is held that to speak disrespectivity of Fourier Plate is uniterated to court."

"Mr. Clerk, make the fine \$20 for a continuous contemp, said the Judge solemoir.

"Well Judge, Toma Albed," a your results. tempt, said the Judge solembly.

Well Judge, Tom acled, "as you won all my money last night at paker, lend me the twenty."

Mr. Clerk, cred the duage, hands, remit the fine. The State can affect to bese the money before than i can. I congratulate the Court mion its return to a sale condition, said Tom, resuming his scat anid rears of laughter. IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

The Elevated Railroads Pinced Under a New

Judge Westbrook of the Supreme Court made an order yesterday morning appointing ex-Judge John F. Dillon and A. L. Hopkins receivers of the Manhattan Pailway Company. At a special session of the Supreme Court, in Kingston, last Wednesday, it was decided that the company should go into the hands of a receiver. All of the elevated roads were represented at the time, and the representatives concurred in the application for a receiver made by the Attorney-General. The appointment and the form of the order were not made, an adjournment being taken in order that the court might ascertain the qualifications of the persons suggested for the position, and that parties at interest might draft an order ac-

ceptable to all. Yesterday morning Judge Westbrook met in the offices of Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, Attorney-General Ward, Messrs, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and John J. McCook, of counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company; David Dudley Fleid and E. R. Bacon, of counsel for the New York Elevated Railroad Company: A. H. Kneeland, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and W. H. McDongall, of counsel for the foreign holders of Manhattan

Railway Company, and W. H. McDougall, of counsel for the foreign holders of Manhatian stock. The New York and Metropolitan Companies were represented at the request of the Attorney-General. The companies were not parties to the action, but a representation from each was invited.

The Attorney-General recommended the appointment of ex-Judge Dillon and A. L. Hopkins as co-receivers.

Mesers, Vanderpoel, Rneeland, McDougall, and Field objected to the appointment of more than one receiver, and expressed the wish that ex-Judge Dillon be appointed. They disclaimed any objections to Mr. Hopkins personally, Mr. Field said that if two receivers were to be appointed, two more acceptable men could not be selected than the two named. He surgested that if two receivers were to be appointed the fees should be the same as for one receiver, divided between them. The Attorney-General subsequently coincided with this suggestion.

Gen. Wagner Swayne, ex-Judge Dillon's law partner, said that it would be most agreeable to Judge Dillon to have Mr. Hopkins serve also.

Judge Westbrook then announced his decision to appoint the two receivers mentioned. The order appointing them is for the most part in the usual form, and empowers them to continue the functions of the company, collect the debts due to it, and disburse funds received on operating account. At the suggestion of Mr. Field a clause was inserted to the effect that any other powers may be granted to the receivers by the Court upon their own application, upon the application of either of the parties to the action and the New York and Metropolitan Companies. This provision gives the New York and Metropolitan Companies, which are not parties to the action and the New York and Metropolitan Companies, which are not parties to the action and the New York and Metropolitan Companies, which are not parties to the action and the New York and Metropolitan Companies, which are not parties to the action and the New York and Metropolitan Companies, which are not parties to the action and t

from interfering with the receivers in any way.

The Attorney-General suggested that the receiver should be required to pay the taxes due the city at once. The Judge ruled that the order covered that point.

The receivers qualified at once, giving a bond for \$500,000, signed by Rossell Sage. President of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, and Cyrus W. Field, President of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, each of whom justified for twice the amount mentioned. At 3½ P. M. they went to the offices of the company. The roadway, where they found President Gallaway and other officers of the Manhattan Company, and the management and assets of the company and the management and caused for the Union Pacific Railway Company. He has also appeared as counsel for the Vestern Union Telegraph Company and other corporations in which Mr. Jay Gould is largely interested. He is a brother of Stdney Dullon, President of the Union Pacific, Mr. Hopkins is also identified with the Gould party, being Vice-President and General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railrond. A natural inference from the appointment of Mesers, Dillon and Hopkins, the former being most conspicuous among Mr. Gould's legal advisors, and the latter the manappointment of Mesers. Dillon and Hopkins, the former being most conspicuous among Mr. Gould's legal advisors, and the latter the manacor of one of the largest of the Gould roads, together with the appearance of Mr. Gould and his associates in the Metropolitan directory, is that Mr. Gould is going to devote some of his attention and energy to the elevated roads. A triend of Mr. Gould said recently: "Mr. Gould considers the elevated roads the most valuable ratiroad property in the world, because there are no other roads that run through a district so densely populated. He believes that with proper management their value would be clearly demonstrated, and I believe that if he could be induced to take hold of them he would bring them up financially and otherwise, as he has the Western ratiroad properties he has been interested in." interested in.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The returns to the Department of Agriculture on July I show an increase in average condition is 55 against 100 at the same time last year. The plant is generally reported small, and ten days late. The condition of the wheaterop is much better than on June 1, and averages 83 for the whole country than on June 1, and averages 83 for the whole country. The large wheat region north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississipal returns a low condition compared with 1889. Machigan reports only 64 her cent, and Himos 25. In the spring wheat leades, lowardons returns a condition much lower than last very, and which is only 72. The increase of area planted in ever is nearly two per cent over that planted in 1883. The average condition of the crop is 9), against 199 last year. In all the North Atlantic States the grop is backward owing to the cold, wet spring, but in the States south of the Delaware liver and on the Gulf of Maxica it is reported as fair. In the great construction region hostering on the Ohio and Mississanth Rivers the average is below has yvar, particularly in the State of lowar which only reported according to 177, caused by the cold spring and too much and then of 77, caused by the coal spring and too much

Prizes for Italian School Children.

Forty black-haired and restless little Italian fron sat in big armehairs on the stage of the large hall in Contor Union vesterday, afternoon, garing wewalked around among his overvous little pupils, dropping a word of encouragement now and then. The parents eatin front in proud contemplation of their children. It satis front in proud contemplation of their children. It was the first public examination of the public of the Italian school at 47 Crashy street. A number of persons interested in the school were present among them Mr. Crath, representing the Italian Coust. The little boys read selections in loud but imboral tones, and should accessed to arithmetical queries with an alacrity that designted their parents. All the pupils acquitted fremselves well. A silver watch was presented to Chiota Francesco, a gold ring to Laterina Kolma, and Looka and Beral crowns to Alisheditherope. M. its Maximeeppe, Politic Nicola, Ometa Francesca, and Sorgi Gionnairs.

Dr. Quiau's Smart Horse. A horse belonging to Dr. Quinn of Paterson all wait any length of time for its owner without being od. But if anybody else, especially a lady, takes him a pleasure drive, he will tret along until he feel d that his driver has had riding enouge thous about and goes back home. So an

Forest Fires in Canada.

Gasrel, Quebec, July 15 .- Capt. Adams of the chooner Hero reports great frees fires all along the corth strove, from Roumains up to Manitolia, and as far ack in the country as the eye can reach. the Hudson Bay Company at Mangan was obliged to the industrial ray company at National was object to pook at the goods and moveables for shipment, as in estrected every building would be burned. The packing of the goods was because on the 6th and coordinated until the light unit. When taget Adams left for the perfect the light and Margan was saved from destruction by the few Mr sudis and I buttons, who worked night and any throwing water on buildings.

Trial of the Lay Haight Torpedo.

Newpour, July 15 .- The second official trial f the Lay Haight submarks torpolo today, herere a pecial board of officers, was considered successful in everything except speed. The heat worked admissible, and was under demploy reinfield the operatorion share, but taked to make as 2 d time as on the fraction. The half hale, which was the distince presented, was made in a mississ and his a const, a rate or a little more than the another hand to a mississ and he contains a fine the horizontal fraction. The mental residual that the first share that the share that could have the power to be sufficient to be sufficient to the station at a cost of \$12,600.

The Willougaby Avenue M. E. Church. The liev, Anna Oliver of Brooklyn will keep Wissoughly avenue M E claurch open all summer. The building is now being repaired and repainted at a cost of \$1.500 Mr if W second of the Lore Branch direct line of beat has othered free steambeat Flymouth, Rock free for an excursion by Miss Oliver's congregation.

Railroad President Arrested.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—George E. Fisher, of tain and has been arrested for holding an

What Their Election Would Suggest. From the Brates Part.

If Miller or Lapham should be elected a Sen-ter of the United States, one would be remaded or the leve Gabe Tucker's poetic rounts. For I hardly needs to tell you how you often come A fifty dollar saddle on a twenty dollar hose."

You may escape all danger from attacks of Diarrium, Dyseutiery, or chusers Mortous, by a little forests ught in providing yourself with Dr. Janus a carminative Bassam an old remedy, and entirely safe. —Jac. painting ever produced.

SUNREAMS.

-A fund is being raised in Besten to give poor and infirm persons street car rides on pleasant days. -The majority of the girls married in Warren County, Kv., last year were mere children, their

ages running from 13 to 18. -The old Lyman Beecher house at Litchfield, Conn., has been moved, and is now added to a pri-

vate institution for the insane, -The great Italian fronciad Duille b

critising around Sicily, and excites the wonder of the natives. Even the brigainds go down to the count to see -All colleges do not express their gratitide for great endowments so distinctly as Dathouse, of Nova Scotia, the governors of which, upon retition of the

students, have established an annual "George Munro -Georgia convicts are sent into forest camps to work under contractors, and the system, according to the report of a legislative commiffee, has ted to awful crucities. The men are overworked, moderics,

and whinned in the most barbarous manner -That blood will tell is again illustrated by the siliance between Lord Coim Campbell and a dis-tinguished American lady. Thus another last binds fashionable American secrety to the highest British families. Congratulations are about a stand-off betreen

American society and British titles. -At Connemara, in the west of Ireland. the old women of the vicinity are given the privilege of gathering the wool scratched off the sheeps' backs on the atones, hedges, and bushes; this wool they then spix and kntt into stockings, selling them at 12% centers pair. As many as 2% pairs are knilled by a person he a sessen.

-Under the ruins of the imperial palace at St. Cloud was found a beg containing ten thousand francs in Napoleona. The gold pieces were fresh from the mint, and the beg bore the address, "For his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III." Doubtless the sum was destined for the poor at St. Cloud. -It looks as though another division

among the stready much-divided Lutherans cannot be long avoided. The doctrine on which the Lutheran Synodical Conference is splitting is predestination, one part of the Church holding to and the other relecting the selief that God forcordsins some men to be lest and some to be saved. -The year 1878 was strangely fatal to

Haly. The first Italian General, La Marmora: the first King of Italy, Victor Emanuel; the first infallible Pope, Plus IX: the first astronomer, Padre Secchi, and the first international arbitrator, Sciopis, died in less than three months. Monuments to each have now been jut up, and are continually being multiplied. -English wool is subjected to a purifying

process in a heated room during six months before it is used, whereby the "eke," or grease and dirt, is taken out of it. American wool just fleeced from the sheep's back is worked up, and, as the eke is still in it, it will no take the colors. The imperfect dyeing of American cloths results in rapid lading, while the English hasts. -The Rev. C. W. Bardsley sends to the

office of the Palestine Exploration Fund a drawing and an account of the ancient mouth of Jacob's well, which he has recently uncovered. It is old and onch worn by roces. If the first church built over the well dates from the second or third century, which is highly probable, there is nothing to prevent this stone from being the ver -Philadelphia tobacco dealers are alarmed at the influx into their market of Lancaster made cigars that are sold at \$10 a thousand, including the Gevera ment tax of \$0 a thousand. This is at the rate of \$70 cigars for two cents. It is said that they are really made

of tobacco, and a dealer admits that they are as good as the eigars he retails for three cents apiece. The tobacco is grown in Laneaster, and is said to be as good as some of the Connecticut leaf.

—A large proportion of the English law ords in recent years have had no heirs male, and their titles have died with them. Lords Lyndhurst Cranworth, and Hatherley are cases in point. The two latter, perhaps, in a measure owed their peerages to their being sonless, as did Lord Wensleydale, it being thought very undestrable to add to the number of peers whose means are not considerable. Lord Penzance, the present Eccle-

stastical Judge, ewes his peerage to this cause.

—In one of those rough periods which nave occasionally enlivened. Baltimore political life, Mr. William R. Travers, as he was returning late in the evening to his residence from the club, was stopped by two unwholesome-looking individuals, of cadaverous bear and sepulchral aspect, who gruffly demanded, " Are you a blood tubor a jung-mily?" "Gentlemen," said Travors, with that delightful hesitation which at once in-pires tenderness and gives time for reflection, "I respect

both." He was permitted to pass on -Tenney, a commercial drummer from oston, hitherto of unblemished reputation, turned and dealy to this ving by taking advantage of the free lon as only a part of the money from an open safe, and he had done so in several Verment towns when a suspicion merchant had him arrested. A careful search of his clothing vielded nothing, and he might have been re

leased if somebody had not looked under his hathan where the stolen money was concealed. -The Grand Duke Constantine, who has or the navy finder Admiral Lutke, and was made a post Captain at 20. In 1802 he was sent as Governor to Poland. He entered on a policy of conciliation and was getting on well, when his life was attempted by Jaros

zynski. He still desired lenient measures, but a lew months after the Chief of the secret police was found murdered, and he then threw up his post. -The late Duke of Richmond, who was able-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington all through the Peninsular war, was shot down at Salamanca. The ball was never removed, and he carried it to his death. A ew months after he received it he was able to resumhis duties, and was present at the after battles of the campaign and at Waterloo. Sir Richard England then a Captain in the Twenty-third Fusileers, was shot down as

the siege of Badajos, and carried also the ball to his death at the age of St. He led a division in the Crimes. -The Pope still objects to the marriage of the Dake Paul of Micklenburg with his cousin the Prin-cess of Windischgratz. The marriage ceremony has the ready been celebrated according to the rites of the Probestant Church, and is, therefore, perfectly legal. Immefintely after the wedding the Duke lett for his garrison. while the last remains at the ducal court. The bride-groom's friends affirm that a certain time has been and for obtaining the Pope's consent. If, on its expiration

the desired Papal apprehation is still withheld, the young couple are resolved to dispense with further ceremony. -It may be interesting to American is dies visiting England this summer to know that there is a gallery in Bond street where art furniture can be beheld, not in scraps or brica-brae fashion, but complete, all neatly arranged as it ought to be in a crack Lanton drawing room—the sata of asthetic green apposts the setter of asthetic yellow, and the Remaissance a modern posite the Italian table. A great deal of seithern talk to may be heard while the long-builed damsels and then imp admirers exantres the beauties of the spileries and crook-back fautents in which their grandmather like Ulysses's wife, sat at home and spun the weet of the flocks they had bended.

-Perkins was a sharp San Francisco stock speculator, and Montgomery was a dusing Per hins said to Montgomery: "I have not bet \$500 that! own 125,000 shares of Tombsteno, Now, I have \$1. share, but you have, and if you'll transfer them to me for a single hour I can win the wager." Montgomet! obligingly transferred the stock, the market valued which was then \$125,000, and was disappointed when a the end of the hour, it was not returned. When he fould Perkins, that hold operator announced himself the sest owner of the property, and refused to give it in \$100 quently he agreed, with great reluctance, and unders threat of dire vengeance, to restore \$50,000, but he brids his word, and finally was arrested.

-No public performer ever met with such bearty greeting as Rubinstein is receiving at at Jamess Hall, in London. The ladies come in thronge and when he appears clan and clamor, waving their to set hand kerchiefs wet with the steam from the crowled his and the dew from their enthusiastic foreless, and the best with their fans upon the fack of the tender. until, what with the heat and what with the enseless, and others are fain to have to their smelling bottles to award going into a he only one who preserves his some troat i of the tunnil is Robinstein himself, will possessed as though standing much his native so st. after bowing rather algreatly to the audience wats all self at the plants. First be draws the sent piano, then nushes it away, then by litts it a mity fast the ground, and brings it to the same so it is started, but at last he company filling it as sizned to the fates the gods had provided for THE SECTION

the Besthoven someta in his usual grand style -One of the very best exhibitions to be men in Landon this summer is that of the Sa is printed, who have sent there the best specimens of their art but country can produce. Some of the landscapes are telly narvellous, exhibiting effects of light and shade cultiff miknown to English artists. Exery artist a longer anxious to behold the ways and means converted to thin the transparency of coloring which tenders the si-mosphere of the Swiss pictures so that to hatter the enamet painting is equally wonderful. The short same of Petilot and Thourse have been but for the samples and the beholder hange amazed over their works not these artists were brought up to the watchinnard men-amint is supposed that the precision and frush regard to persect the works of a watch have given the leaves enameters that immense superiority (xer their manife ther countries which lasts to this have found was in apartments in Whitehall, and complete time to take the portraits of the ladics of the court that it is to come d Southampton is considered the most teaunial cases